Richmond



BY THOMAS RITCHIE.

Terms of the Richmond Enquirer.

The Enquirer is published three times a week during the session of the State Legislature, and twice a week during the rest of the year. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Five Dollars per samam, and Three Dollars for six months, and or six dollars per annum at the end of the year.

All or six dollars per annum at the end of the year.

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The All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and realishe Bank notes, at the risk of the Editor; the postage of a single letter searcely of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of scarcely of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of scarcely of any account to the writer.

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"I. All subscriptions shall hereafter be considered as incurred."

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and due in advance, and for a year's publication, unless specially elered for a shorter time, and paid for in advance for that shorter ince, when so ordered.

No publication shall be sent to the order of any new and unshown subscriber, unless paid for in advance, or satisfactory removes under some known and accessible person in regard to sence be made to some known and accessible person in regard to sence be made to some known and accessible person in regard to sence be made to some known and accessible person in regard to send to the subscriber who is unaccession, without parment, from a new subscriber who is unaccession, without parment, from a new subscriber who is unaccession, without parment, from a new subscriber who is unaccession, and the conditions, a single number may be sent, containing, or accompanied by, a copy of this regulation.

Resolutions of the firm when the advanced account at the end of two years, from the list of subscribers with and the bitter experience of the Editorial Concession of Fa.

Resolutions are some of the results of the collective wistern assembled at Richmond, on the 17th January, 1838.

These Resolutions, we are determined to abide.—The interests of the English custom of Cash Pagnents. No class of men has the English custom of Cash Pagnents. No class of men has set more by an abuse of the Credit System, than the Editors of exsparers. The great deficulty consists in the transition from a system to the other. Notwith tranding the Resolutions of the filterial Convention, we have been induced to continue several deficiency consists in the transition from a system to the other. Notwith tranding the Resolutions of the filterial Convention, we have been induced to continue several subscribers on the Book, who are in arrears to this Office.—If the commencement of our next volume.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the Editors of Newspaers throughout the Commonwealth, to publish at the head of their
agers their rates for advertising, and that they strictly adhere to
be same; and that these prices be always such, as to give a fair
outpensation for the labor performed."

[Resolution of the Editorial Convention.

One square of sixteen lines, or less, first insertion, 75 cents, for

One square of sixteen lines, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for sch continuance, 50 cents.
Orders from a distance must be accompanied with the advance we or satisfactory references, to insure execution.
To those whose advertising may amount to \$100 per annum, a scount will be made of 20 per cent; and to \$50, of 10 per cent. [7] All Obligaries and Marrieges from the country, whenever to party's handwriting is unknown at this office, must be authorized by the endorsation of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, they will in no case be published. (Every measure, that has sen taken to prevent impositions and quizzes, has proved heretoe unavaling—We must, therefore, insist in such a case upon a Communication being certified by the name of the Postmaster, witten on the back of the letter.)

ALUABLE LAND IN HENRICO COUNTY FOR SALE.

DURSUANT to a decree of the County Count of Henrico, pronounced on the 5th day of Marca, 1841, in a cause therein dending, in which Susanna S. Pleasants and Daniel B. Pleasants plaintiffs, and Eliza J. Hallowell and others are defendants, the undersigned, will proceed, on TUESDAY, the 23th of gral, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, on the preses, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., to sell, at Public Auction, that resided at the time of his death, and which lies on Chicksmay, containing four hundred acres, on which Jeseph C. Pleast resided at the time of his death, and which lies on Chicksmay Swamp, and adjoining the lands of Henry L. Carter, Gerstors and others. About one moiety of this land is first rate mixahominy low grounds, well adapted to the cultivation of end's Grass, and less liable to overflow than other lands on the vamp. The other moiety is high land, a part of which is well micred. On the premises, there is a large brick Dwelling Hause, dother necessary Houses and improvements for the accommon of a large family. Rarely is such valuable property offered rate, and capitalists are invited to visit the Farm, which will also when the case of the subscribers, or Mr. Daniel B. Pleasants, he resides on the place.

can by either of the subscribers, of the purchase money to be resides on the place.

The fourth part of the purchase money to be noted for an effective and twenty-four notes, and the residue in twelve, eighteen and twenty-four notes, in equal payments. The credit payments to be secured ands, with approved security, and a deed of trust on the land.

HENRY L. CARTER. (Commissioners.

ALGERNON S. STORRS, (Commissioners.)

Richmond, March 9th, 1841.

Trimmediately after the sale of the above Tract of Land, will seld, on the premises, one Barouche and Harness, one Wagon tone Cart, the stock of Horses, Cows and Hogs, and all the ming utensils; and, will be hired out, for the balance of the several sinves. veral slaves.

—All sums under \$20, cash; over that sum, six months, the given.

SUSANNA S. PLEASANTS,

By Henry L. Carter, Alterney,

109—tds

AW NOTICE.-JAMES ALFRED JONES, ATTORNEY A Aw, Petersburg, Va., will practise in the Courts of Brunswick, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg.

ACON AND FLOUR HOUSE.-Just received, and for sale 111 barrols of Waskey's Flour, a superior article. We also this Flour. Also, 50,009 lbs. Bacon, old and newj-good old idlings, perfectly sound, at 7 cents.

WYATT & WHITE.

109-41

LK will stand at my stable, and at Mr. Randolph Harrison's, make county of Goochland, the present season, and be let to read twelve dollars the season, with fifty cents to the green, is a fine young horse, possessing as many valuable qualities the turf or road as any horse. He is a fine dark chesnut, with raill star, no other white, five feet three inches high, though falls grown, fine bone, and one of the most beautiful horses be state; never trained, but belonging to a thorough racing in. Pedigree below. Mares will be fed with two gallons of sat 25 cents per day, and every attention given them. He was cand is owned by Mr. Harrison.

JOSEPH L. CARRINGTON.

it was foaled in 1836, out of Molly Andrews, (one of the best reaf the late Mr. Jno. Minge, of Sandy Point,) by Timoleon, by Jack Andrews, g. dam Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Clock f. g. g. g. dam by Featnought, g. g. g. dam by Monkey, all thorses, of the highest class as Stallions or Racers.

R. HARRISON.

VEHUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the Salroad, near Fredericksburg, in August, 1849, a Negro Man, and Henry Diggs. He is a black fellow, about 23 years of age about the common height, and, when spoken to, speaks very is I have reason to believe he is making his way to a free I have reason to believe he is making his way to a fr I will give the above reward if taken up out of this Stat ill give \$50 if taken up in this State, and delivered to m

scured in juil, so I get him again.

JOHN GATEWOOD aroline county, Va., near Guinea's Depot. 108-41*

FRESH SPRING DRY GOOD FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

IE have now in Store our entire stock of Spring Goods, except 's few packages, daily expected. Our assortment is responsed to the store of the store

J.I.I. be sold, at Louisa Court, to the highest bidder, on Monday, 12th April, that being Court day, all the Negroes beging to the Estate of William Talley, decased.

BY THE LEGATEES.

SPRING IMPORTATION-FEB. 7, 1841. HINA, QUEENS-WARE, &c. .-I have received, per ship Ma dison, the bulk of my Spring Goods, embracing not only the atest variety, but decidedly the prettiest patterns I have ever

stest variety, but of control for sale, red for sale, idditional supplies of English Goods will be received, together a every description of cut, presed and plain Class, from the authories in this country—all which are offered by the pack, or re-packed to order upon the best terms.

WM. F. BUTLER,

FTY DOLLARS REWARD .- Ran away from the subscribe

iFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber living in Middlesex county, on the 6th of the present month legro man named Charles. Charles is a very likely, bright latto-feltow, with very light blue eyes, about twenty-six years five feets for cight inches high, and well proportioned. He lon, when he left, a brown cloth close coat, blue cassinet pandons, and a white fur hat. He left without any provocation whathand is modoubt endeavoring to get to a free State. He is a Tsmart, sensible fellow, and is well calculated to pass unmodel. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and very of him to me, or secured in any jail so that I can get him a. Any information concerning him will be thankfully refed. My address, is Churchville, Middlesex County, Virgina.

WM. R. PACE. backingbam, Sept. 24, 1840.

ythe Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

There is a second of the General Assembly, passed the 19th day of February, 1811, entitled "an act to authorize Banks of this Commonwealth to issue notes of a less denominantian five dollars, for a limited period of time," it is proced, that the bills or notes of the Merchants' and Mechanics' at of Wheeling, and of the North-Western Bank of Virginia, ill not be receivable in payment to the State of Virginia, after my days from and after the passage of that act, unless the I Banks shall, thereafter, cease to issue post notes under the omination of five hundred dollars, and shall officially commulate to the Governor of this Commonwealth their determinanthereon.

ereof, to all whom it may concern. Given under in, hand, as Lieutenant Governor, and under

the lesser seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 26th day of March, 1841. (Signed) JOHN M. PATTON.

USE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer or sale, at Public Auction, at Charlotte April Court next, his e and Lot near Charlotte Court-House. The Lot contains and a half acres, well enclosed with a plank fence, and has

and a hall acres, well enclosed with a plank fence, and hall an excellent spring of water, and an orchard of select fruit. The buildings consist of a Dwelling House of four rooms thore and two below stairs, and all necessary out houses for ouvenient accommodation of a family. Terms will be accompletely and made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

E.C. Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HILL & DABNEY, expired, by its own limitation, on the first of greent month; and the subscribers, intending to devote their attention to the Commission and Collecting business, will

ROBERT HILL, EDWARD N. DABNEY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late Griffith Dickinson, deceased, of the county of Prince Edward, are respectfully requested to make payment of the amounts that are due, as I am anxious and determined to wind up the Estate as soon as practicable, in order that a final distribution of the Estate be made, agreeable to the will of the deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate will please make them known immediately for payment, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar against any claims that may be presented after the Estate shall have passed out of my hands as Executor.

THOMAS CLARK,

Executor of Griffith Dickinson, deceased.

March 30

March 30

THE Sheritts of the counties of Charlotte, Lunenburg, Nottoway and Prince Edward; Henry, Patrick and Pathylvania; Charles City, James City, New Kent and Henrico; Stafford, King George, Westmoreland, Richmond, Lancsster and Northumberland; Rockingham and Pendleton; Berkeley, Morgan and Hampshire; Harrison, Lewis, Wood and Braxton; Washington, Russell, Scott and Lee; and the Mayor of the city of Richmond, will take notice, that elections are to be held at their Court-Houses, and other places, appointed by law, for holding elections, on the fourth Thursday in April next, for the election of Senators to represent their respective districts in the next General Assembly.

March 26, 1841.

107—41

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS. THE subscribers have now in store an entirely new stock of Spring Goods, to which they invite the attention of purchasers; our terms are accommodating—and to such merchants as may give us a call, we confidently say, they shall be pleased both in price and quality.
LONDONS, WILLINGHAM & DREWRY.
106-tf

March 23

DRY GOODS.—We have just received, and offer for sale on accommodating terms, our supplies of seasonable Dry Goods, which we think unusually handsome and cheap. To punctual customers and for each we offer great inducements to purchase, BINFORDS & BACON.

107—3w

March 26

SPRING DRY GOODS.

JAQUELIN TAYLOR & CO. have received, from Liverpool, by the ships Madison, Roscius and Independence, and from the Northern markets, their supply for the senson, together furnishing a desirable assortment of handsome Goods, which are offered for sale on their usual accommodating terms.

Richmond, 28th March, 1841.

NOTICE.—The first regular term of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Henrico and City of Richmond, on the Chancery side, for the despatch of business, will commence on Thursday, the first day of April next, in conformity with the act of the General Assembly, passed on the 13th March, 1841, entitled "an act creating a Circuit Superior Court of Chancery in the 21st Judicial Circuit, and for other purposes."

WM. G. SANDS, Clerk.

March 26, 1841.

SERSH SPRING DRY GOODS.

FRESH FPRING DRY GOODS.

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

THE subscribers having since the first of the year very much reduced their stock of Goods, find it necessary, for the accommodation of their customers, to add a variety of new and desirable Spring Goods to our assortment, which we are now receiving, and will have fully arranged by the first of April, to which we invite the attention of country merchants and families in town and country.—The following is apast:

Super Chene ground and figured Mouselin de Lames and Challys
Rich Syrian Sik Muslin Dresses and Robes

Clouded satin stripe and hurricane checked do.
Super French, English and American Calicoes
Medium and low priced Lawns and Calicoes
Super Hain and figured black and blue black Gro de Rhine
Gro de Swiss, Gro de Afrique and Chene Silks
Rich Chene Silk Shawis, lidk's, and half hilk's,
Plain black and fancy colored Satin and Silk Neck do.
Plain black and the Filet, Wash Blond and wire ground Nett
Cambrie and Muslin Edgings and Insertings
Ginp and Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings
Filet Net Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Thread and Lisle Thread do
Ladies' black and white Silk Cotton and Moravian Hose
Combinearly white and brown Cotton and Moravian Hose

Gimp and Thread Laces, Engings and Insertings
Filet Net Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Thread and Lasle Thread do
Ladies' Flack and white Silk Cotton and Moravian Hose
Gentlemen's white and brown Cotton and Misses and Boys' Hose
and half Hose
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, from 25c to \$1 per yard, cheap
Table Damask, Table Cloths, Towels, Dowlas and Huckabuck
Brown Table Cloths, Bird Eye and Russia Diaper
5-4, 6-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Brown and Bleached Linen Sheetings
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
6-1 Cambries, Garment and Furniture Dimity
2-1 and 4-4 plain French Linen and Holland
Fine and super Bombazine and figured Olicanes
Worsted Crapes, Crape Camblets and Wrap de Ate
Bonnet, Cap, Hat, an: Plain Satin and Taficia Ribbons
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols
Plain and bowed Satin and Bombazine Steeks
Super black and assorted colored Cloths and Cassimeres
Plain and ribbed Gambroons and Linen Brillings
Medium Mixtures, Denims, Cottonades and Crankies
Colored and plain bleached and brown Cotton Drillings
London Weltings, Marseilles and Georgia Nankeen London Weltings, Marseilles and Georgia Nankeen Plain and figured Satin and Velvet Vestings

Shirtings
Bed Ticking, Plaid Domestic and Apron and Furniture Checks
Pongee, Spitalfield, Bandanna and Flag Hard kerchiefs
With a great many other articles not ender rated, all of which
will be sold at prices much below the usual rates, as we have
but little more than three months before we close by selling the
remainder at auction. All cut and unfashionable Goods will be

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—The subscribers have

By order of the Register,

J. Y. SWANN, Clerk.

CHARLES B. SHAW proposes to open on the 1st of March
next, in this city, a Classical and Mathematical School, in
which youth may be prepared for the University of Virginia, or
any of the Northern Colleges, or for the profession of Civil Engine
neer. Mr. S. relies upon a competent Classical education, ac
quired at Columbia College, N. Y., and a Mathematical one at
West Point, and upon the success he hopes for in the task of instruction, to secure him, ultimately, a larger patronage than he
can reasonably expect at present.

Competent aid will be obtained in every department, wherein, from the number of pupils, or the variety of Mr. S.'s engagements, it may become necessary.

THE subscriber having returned to this city, with a view to resume his former occupation of BLACKSMITH, at his old stand, near the Basin, is desirous to dispose of his FARM in Amelia county, on the Appointance river, well known as Royalton, adjoing the Wigwam, the residence of the late Governor Wm. B. Giles, and also the plantation of Wm. S. Archer, Esq. The Farm comprises 655 acres of productive land.—The improvements are a good dwelling house, recently erected, with the necessary outbuildings, all in good order; also, a mill with two run of stones, with a water wheel 24 feet diameter. The stock and farming utensils would be sold with the Farm, at the option of the purchaser. For terms, apply to

J. HITCHCOCK.
March 16

Biglies of the bill will be, as I contend it will, to open the eyes of the people of New York, and cause her authorities to retrace their steps, will not his constituents, equally with mine, reap the advantage of it?

It hink that this bill will afford protection to every section of the Commonwealth—a protection which will be in the ratio of their exposure. It is the best measure which has suggested itself to me, and I have anxiously pondered upon the subject. Nevertheless, I am not wedded to it. My only wish is, to adopt the most efficient and least objectionable remedy. If, therefore,

THE subscribers have associated themselves together under the For the purpose of transacting a wholesale Dry Goods business, in the city of Richmond, and have taken the house two doors below Messrs. Gay & Bentley's.

It will be our intention, at all times, to present a large and well

unintances. WILLINGHAM, A. H. DREWRY

Richmond, March 1st, 1841.

STUTTERING CURED.—The subscriber having located him S TUTTERING CURED.—The subscriber having located him self in Richmond, has opened a School, for the cure of Stammering; and, from his experience, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may give him a call. A cure can be effect ed in eight or ten days. He may be found at Mr. R. M. Yarring ton's opposite Mr. Stebbins's China Store, Shockoe Hill.

E. G. BRIGGS.

N. B.—Cure warranted in all cases, or no charge.

March 13 March 13

MARGRAVE.—This distinguished English Stallion and Racer, and getter of Racers, will make his next season at my stable. Charlotte Coort-House, Virginia. Terms—\$50 the season, payable on or before the 1st day of August next, at which time the season expires, commencing on the 10th February—One hundred dollars the insurance, to be paid as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or transferred—and in every instance \$1 to the groom. Those that find it inconvenient to make payment at the close of the season, will be required to execute their notes with good security, as I have been subjected to some difficulty in closing accounts of long standing. Good and extensive pasturage will be furnished gratis, and the mares well fed, if required, with grain, at 30 cents per day. Servants sent with mares, will be boarded gratis. For further particulars, see hand bills.

Jan 23

Jan 23 D ISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wadsworth, Williams & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, Mr. Orren Williams having dispose of his entire interest in the concern. The remaining partners are authorized to use the name of said firm for the settlement of their business.

ORREN WILLIAMS,
DAVID B. THENER.

DAVID B. TURNER, GEORGE S. PALMER. 1st January, 1841. CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers, baving formed a Co CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscious, and the late firm of Wadsworth, Williams & Co., in this city and New York, under the firm of Wadsworth, Turner & Co.

JOHN E. WADSWORTH,
DAVID B. TURNER,
GEORGE S. PALMER.
1st January, 1841,
CEORGE S. PALMER.
76—3m

1st January, 1841, Jan. 12

NOTICE.—ST. LEDGER, by American Eclipse, and full brother to the noted race mare Ariel, Lance and O'Kelley—his dam also brought the other noted race horses Roman, Spiendid and Angelina, all winners from 1 to 4 mile heats, (neither ever breaking down,) will stand the present season at my stable, at \$20 per mare.

JACK PENDLETON.—This very fine stallion and race, by Goliah, who was by American Eclipse, will make his first season

920 per mare.

JACK PENDLETON.—This very fine stallion and racer, my foliah, who was by American Eclipse, will make his first season this Spring, at Captain Thomas Davis's Stable, Green county, Va., near Stanardsville, at \$20 the season. He is nearly the very color near Stanardsville, at \$20 the season. He is nearly the very color and size of his noble sire. His having received an injury in training last Fall is the cause of making a season this Spring.

W. L. WHITE.

86—tf

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA. SPEECH OF MR. BAYLY OF ACCOMACK,

[Continued.] Having said thus much in relation to the wrong which we are suffering at the hands of New York, and of the origin of her measures, I beg leave now to call the attention of the House to the character of the remedy proposed. In discussing it, I shall adopt the order of the gentleman from Fauquier, (Mr. Scott,) and follow him step by step through his argument.

What we complain of is, that the policy of New York endangers our slave property, by offering impunity to those who entice away and carry off our slaves, and by encouraging the slave himself to run away, by making his recapture impossible. The remedy pro-posed meets the mischief by providing against their running away, and against their being stolen from us. I will not go into a minute analysis of the bill. It is in the hands of members, and its provisions are simple and plain. It provides that no New York vessel shall depart from our waters until she is inspected, to see that no slaves are concealed on board. It requires the captain or owner, or some person for them, of all vessels owned in New York, to give bond with security, that they will not take any slaves out of the State, without the authority of the master. And it offers standing rewards to all pilots and other persons who shall detect any such vessel in carrying or attempting to carry any slaves out of the State. All of the expenses of the inspection, &c., to be borne by the master or owner of the

The direct effect of the law will be to prevent the escape of slaves in vessels, and that is their principal avenue of escape. The captain and owner of all New York vessels, having given a heavy bond not to take any slaves out of the Commonwealth, will not attempt it for fear of detection, (though it may not be very pro-bable,) by which he will forfeit his bond. He will know that a high reward is offered to any person, even one of his own crew, who shall detect him in any such attempt; and that all pilots, under a strong pecuniary stimulus to vigilance, are made centinels to guard our property; and the standing reward will make every man in society a watch upon him. The indirect effect of the law will not be less beneficial. It will have a tendency to create in New York a counter party to the Abolitionists. The commercial portion of the community will see that they are subjected to harassing and expensive regulations in consequence of measures adopted by their State authorities to conciliate them; they will insist that their interests shall not be injured, that the Abolitionists may be indulged in relation to a matter with which they have nothing to do, and over which they can assert no rightful control. 1 have already shewn that the great source of strength of the Abolitionists is their position. Their support being necessary to party success, the politicians have not been fastidious as to the means of securing it. They were willing to do any thing to please them, as long as it did not offend any of their constituents, even though in doing it they violated the Constitution of the U.S. But as soon as they find that they cannot indulge the Abolitionists without offending another and more worthy class of society, they will pause in their aggression. Nay, they will be forced to repair those they have already made. When the commercial men find that the burdensome regulations of this bill will be repealed as soon as those measures of New York which have made them necessary are abandoned, they will re quire that justice shall be done us. They will see that we are right in protecting ourselves against unconstitututional aggressions, and they will not complain of those measures of protection, but of those acts which made them necessary. But if the influence of the bill will not be sufficient to cause New York to retrace her steps, and it shall be carried into effect, it will encourage our own coasting trade. And as soon as the trade is will be comparitively safe, for we are in no danger of

NOTICE TO SURVEYORS.—No plat and certificate will hereafter be received into the Land Office, unless the No. of the warrantee are distinctly setforth in the certificate.

No of a surveyor of the Review and name of warrantee are distinctly setforth in the certificate.

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No of a surveyor of the Review and name of warrantee are distinctly setforth in the certificate. escape to New York; and if they do, it must be by getting to the rivers and escaping in vessels. They can, the from his county, much more easily get to non-slave-

The experience of many years in Engineering will enable him, in a shorter period, and a more satisfactory manner, it is hoped, than usual, to fit young men of good capacity for immediate practical usefulness in that profession, whether in the field or the except in vessels, without going through non-slave-holding States; and after getting to Pennsylvania, for or young men desirous of becoming Assistant Engineers, are in-vited to make application to James E. Heath, Esq., or to Mr. John C. Sinton, by either of whom they can be furnished with a pros-pectus of the course in each branch of education.

Heath, Esq., or to Mr. John do, or to Ohio, there would be no motive to go to New Pectus of the course in each branch of education.

section of the Commonwealth—a protection which will section of the Commonwealth—a protection which will be in the ratio of their exposure. It is the best mea
sure which has suggested itself to me, and I have sure which has suggested itself to me, and I have sure which has suggested itself to me, and I have sure which has suggested itself to me, and I have sure which has suggested itself to me, and I have sure which has suggested itself to me, and I have supposed itself to me, efficient and least objectionable remedy. If, therefore, the gentleman will propose a better plan, one which shall afford greater protection to his people, I pledge myself to go for it, and with zeal too. He will not find in me an opponent prepared "to find or forge a ' but an active and zealous condjutor.

I do not know, Mr. Speaker, whether the gentleman session, he made a speech against the 2d resolution, a contest between Virginia and New York, answered which, in my estimation, does pledge us to efficient ac-tion, and then voted for it. Now, I do not know which he regards as most obligatory upon him, his speech or his vote. But, as no other member is in his situation, and as the resolution, in its very terms, contains what I esteem a pledge, I think I may still insist that we are pledged to some ation. The 2d resolution adopted by the Legislature is in these words:

"Resolved, That the course pursued by the Executive of New York cannot be acquiesced in; and if sanctioned by that State, and persisted in, it will become the solemn duty of Virginia to adopt the most decisive and efficient measures for the protection of the property of her citizens, and the maintenance of rights, which

we desire him to bring the subject to the attention of its Legislature. He does so; and the Legislature at Did Virginia raise this 'constitutional fiction,' as he is

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1841. its last session sustain him in the most unqualified pleased to pronounce it, or the Executive of our own taries. Under these circumstances, do gentlemen be gravation of them. We remonstrate against the course of the Governor, upon the ground that it violates the gentleman from Tompkins will observe, on reference man seems to expect that we are to treat New York of the Governor, upon the ground that it violates the gentleman from Tompkins will observe, on reterence as a spoiled child, who is not to be checked in its misself of the Scand section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, and enclose of the Constitution of the United States, and enclose the offering a refuge from an error in this particular. dangers our slave property, by offering a refuge from an error in this particular. "It is denied by the ge punishment, in New York, to evil disposed persons who may steal or entice off our slaves. The Legislature responds to us by violating the very next clause of New York. I refer the gentleman in the first innocent for the guilty. He insists that the Legislature responds to us by violating the very next clause of New York. I refer the gentleman in the first innocent for the guilty. He insists that the Legislature responds to us by violating the very next clause. of the Constitution, and rendering the recaption of the slave himself impossible. The greatest injury they could do us, was but half inflicted—we remonstrate against that, and they reply by making it complete! The injury is not only made complete, but they insult that in the manner of doing it. The law of New York. I refer the gentleman in the first place for proof of a waiver to the language of the Governor of this State in page 44, of the published against that, and they reply by making it complete! The injury is not only made complete, but they insult that admit they insult the manner of doing it. The law of New York made they have been keep and appeared to assert, that the re-election of Governor Sew-correspondence upon this subject. He observes, they are, always that the people coincide with him; and is absurd notions.

I have never known the ground taken, but upon two gro playe from his master in the State of Virging do York would have been bad enough, if it had been an isolated measure. But when viewed in connexion with the course of the Governor of New York, and the proceedings growing out of it, it between the course of the Governor of New York, and the proceedings growing out of it, it between the course of the Governor of New York, and the proceedings growing out of it, it between the course of the Governor of New York, and the proceedings growing out of it, it between the course of the Governor of New York, and the proceedings growing out of it, it between the course of the Governor of New York, and the proceedings growing out of it, it between the course of the Governor of New York, and the proceedings growing out of it, it between the course of the Governor of New York, and the proceedings growing out of it, it between the course of the Governor of New York, and the proceedings growing out of it, it between the course of the Governor of New York, and the proceedings growing out of it, it between the course of the Governor of New York, and the proceedings growing the Constitution of the U.S. If language is entitled to the credit of faving General Jackson in sisted, that his re-election in 1832, York, and the proceedings growing out of it, it becomes absolutely insupportable. Yet gentlemen undertake to palliate the matter, and insist that we are committed to no action, and that none is proper. Sir, I have scarcely the patience to argue this point further, and I am disposed to dismiss it. But I cannot do so, without doing injustice to our moderation, and But in the second place, what construction does the site of the property of the scarcely the patience to argue this point further, and I am disposed to dismiss it. But I cannot do so, without doing injustice to our moderation, and But in the second place, what construction does the site of the property of the surrender upon other and entirely different grounds. But in the second place, what construction does the divorce of the Bank and State. It so happens that I did not acquiesce in these views on either occasion. without failing to exhibit in all its enormity the course Governor of Virginia put upon this language? of the Legislature and Governor of New York.

quested the Governor of Virginia to open anew a cor-respondence with the Governor of N. York, requesting mand was made, however widely I might and should do not agree in it now.

to which he resorted to excuse it, and the character of the Councillors whom he called to his aid in preparing his reply, I will not trust myself to speak. But the resorted by the Governor of the State, do it in a manner to might be reply is delayed for saven mostly. Then it councillors had drawn a work of Virginia had drawn a work o

vernor in communicating his correspondence with the tradicted Governor of Virginia, held after the adjournment of When the clerk had finished reading, Mr. BAYLY rethe last Assembly. In cutting up the message of the sumed : Governor with the view of referring the different subus. The omission is noticed, and the subject is brought to add any thing to what he has said; for, if his argument is not satisfactory, a simple reference to the cortice of the ment is not satisfactory, a simple reference to the cortice of the man sees in this bill, is like the dagger of Macbeth, it

gislature of New York, the chairman of the committee Any further attempt at negotiation, any further delay, ready extended my remarks to a very great length, and I died free, than to live in peace as an abject subject of

My fear, Mr. Speaker, is not that it goes beyond our pledge, but that it does not come up to it. If we do is a measure of retaliation. He refers to the last section, which postpones its operation for some time, as the fourth resolution, which was passed at the last the last please of the last section, which was passed at the last please of the last section, which was passed at the last please of the last section, which was passed at the last please of the last section of the property of the last section of the last section of the property of the last section of the last section of the property of the last section of the property of the last section of the property of the last section of the la posed more than a most efficient measure of protection? this point.

by saying he did not know their will!

Mr. Speaker, there is nothing of retaliation in the guested to open a correspondence with the Executive of the gentleman from Fauquier, with a view, I presume, of extenuating the course of the Governor of character, the last is most conspicuous. The bill is entirely protective in its provisions. There is not one which Virginia may be forced to adopt. lifthe gentleman will present me with one more comely. But I put it to him, if it is not unphilosophical
and unstatesmanlike, to object to one measure, when
some action is necessary, until he is prepared to offer
a better?

But he seems to think that no action is necessary or
proper for us at this time; and in reply to a remark of

New York, which he declared to be unconstitutional tirely protective in its provisions. There is not one
its provisions. There is not one
feature of it framed with a view of injuring N. York;
in obedience to our request, Governor Gilmer openthere is not one
which that State, by her own conduct,
has not made necessary replies have been received from their public functionawere to go into effect at once, there would be nothing
of the "lex talionis" in it. There would be nothing
of the "lex talionis" in it. There would be nothing assured from private sources, that the request of the
ed to excuse him on this plea in the Legislature of N.
Vork: but it was effectually put down by a member of
another. But the last section provisions.

There is not one
feature of it framed with a view of injuring N. York;
has not made necessary from their public functional
there is not one
feature of it framed with a view of injuring N. York;
has not one which that State, by her own conduct,
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it framed with a view of injuring N. York;
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feature of it framed with a view of injuring N. York;
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feature of it framed with a view of injuring N. York;
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In obedience to our request,
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has not one which that State, by her own conduct,
has not one which that State, by her own conduct,
has not one which that State, by her own conduct,
here is not one which that State, by her own conduct proper for us at this time; and in reply to a remark of York; but it was effectually put down by a member of another. But the last section postponing its operaproper for us at tims time, and in reply to a remark of mine, made in a former stage of this debate, that we were pledged by the resolutions of last winter to efficient action, he said that he did not consider that we were so pledged, and that he certainly was not.

York; but it was effectually put down by a member of that the down by a member of that the bill will be ineffication. But the last section postponing its operation us, will be promptly complied with, as soon as we have adopted our measures of redress; and that he did not consider that we were so pledged, and that he certainly was not.

It is nother. But the last section postponing its operation us, will be promptly complied with, as soon as we have adopted our measures of redress; and behold! I am told that I have communicated most frightful information.

The gentleman argues that the bill will be ineffication to do wrong for wrong, but a spirit of the frightful information.

The gentleman argues that the bill will be ineffication. though it may not contribute to the satisfaction of the considers himself pledged or not to action. At the last House to hear the argument of one of its members in notwithstanding he has been sustained in it by two sucby a member of the Assembly of the latter State. [The Clerk, at the request of Mr. Bayly, then read from the speech of Mr. Jones of New York, delivered in the Assembly of that State on the 4th of February, 1841, the following extract:]
"It appears, Sir, that three colored persons, citizens

York. It being alleged that they were lugitives from protection, and we show her, in elect, to repeat it man is precluded from opposing this bill, upon the justice, the Governor of Virginia thereupon made a demand upon the Executive of this State that they should he surrendered to an agent appointed for that purpose, be surrendered to an agent appointed for that purpose, be surrendered to an agent appointed for that purpose, be surrendered to an agent appointed for that purpose, be surrendered to an agent appointed for that purpose, be surrendered to an agent appointed for that purpose, be surrendered to an agent appointed for that purpose, be surrendered to an agent appointed for that purpose, be surrendered to an agent appointed for that purpose, and we show her, in elect, to repeat it man is precluded from opposing this bill, upon the ground that it will be difficult to enforce it in an effection, and we show her, in elect, to repeat it man is precluded from opposing this bill, upon the ground that it will be difficult to enforce it in an effection, and we show her, in elect, to repeat it man is precluded from opposing this bill, upon the ground that it will be difficult to enforce it in an effection, and we show her, in elect, to repeat it man is precluded from opposing this bill, upon the ground that it will be difficult to enforce it in an effection, and we show her, in elect, to repeat it man is precluded from opposing this bill, upon the ground that it will be difficult to enforce it in an effection and the show her and

him to review the grounds he had taken, and to bring the subject to the consideration of the Legislature of his State. The request was complied with by Gov. Gilmer on the 6th of April. On the 11th of that month, Governor Seward communicated our proceedings to the Legislature. The action which was taken in relation to the Legislature. The action which was taken in relation to the Legislature. The action which was taken in relation to the Legislature of the series of the action which was taken in relation to the Legislature. The action which was taken in relation to the legislature. The action which was taken in relation to the legislature of the series of the action which was taken in relation to the construction of the series of the s the Legislature. The action which was taken in relation to them we have already seen.

Governor Seward, for various frivolous pretexts, avoids answering Governor Gilmer's communication, though often used to do so, until after the Presidential election. He then replies. As to the considerations which prompted this delay, the pitful subterfigges to making the giller of the Governor of New York's language as given above, and this construction of the Governor of Virginia is and this construction.

jects of it to appropriate committees, his friends take Fauquier in the hands of this member of the Legisla. his suspicions. The avidity with which it was clutched no notice of so much of it as relates to his contest with ture of New York. I am sure it is unnecessary for me at by certain politicians, made him distrust its wisdom.

The omission is noticed, and the subject is brought to add any thing to what he has said; for, if his argurespondence between the two Executives, which is in has no existence except in his own distempered ima In the mean time, we having assembled, the sub- the members' possession, will remove every doubt, and gination. Sir, I am a friend to the Union, so long as it

announces in this House that the committee will delay in the report of the select committee, and in the bill, 1 other member's, but in interest. If gentlemen will but any report until the matter is disposed of by that Le. have connected with our controversy with New York, look at the position of my county on the map, he will

and others similarly situated, no protection? It cerwe ought to protect the second of clause to No.

will be regarder by every body. The gentleman says for trial: By no means. The punishment of these leads to the second of clause to No.

we ought to prove the second of clause to No. we ought to consult the people as to the remedy befit- the demands for the surrender of fugitives from justice such, and at once the wolf-cry of disunion is raised .-we ought to consult the people as to the remedy bent with the people as to the remedy bent with the consult the people as to the remedy bent with the people as to the remedy bent the people as to the remedy bent with the people as to the remedy bent the people as the people have not been complied with, and we have never made | There are set phrases always ready for such occasions. character of our proceedings in the meantime? Have do, or to Ohio, there would be no motive to go to New York. If they feared pursuit, they would sconer go to Canada. They could do it as easily, and there they would be more secure from recaption. Besides, if the pointed out. Why then this exhortation to us to pause this ground, and bring the subject before the Legisla-would be more secure from recaption. Besides, if the effect of the bill will be, as I contend it will, to one effect of the bill will be, as I contend it will, to one effect of the bill will be, as I contend it will, to open as to the remedy. Is there a member here who doubts or in this aggression—they not only refuse to control for children or finid women, else it would not be supabout the wishes of his constituents in this case? Is him in a course, by which impunity is offered to those posed that we could be frightened from our propriety authorities to retrace their steps, will not his constituents in this case? Is about the wishes of his constituents in this case? Is alm in a course, by which is represented to those by this "raw head and bloody bones" of a dissolution who may entice our slaves from us, but they pass a by this "raw head and bloody bones" of a dissolution who may entice our slaves from us, but they pass a by this "raw head and bloody bones of a dissolution who may entice our slaves from us, but they pass a by this "raw head and bloody bones of a dissolution there one whose constituents will not unanimously who may entice our slaves from us, but they pass a by this "raw head and bloody bones of a dissolution there one whose constituents will not unanimously who may entice our slaves from us, but they pass a by this "raw head and bloody bones of a dissolution there one whose constituents will not unanimously who may entice our slaves from us, but they pass a by this "raw head and bloody bones of a dissolution there one whose constituents will not unanimously who may entice our slaves from us, but they pass a by this "raw head and bloody bones of a dissolution there one whose constituents will not unanimously who may entice our slaves from us, but they pass a by this "raw head and bloody bones" of a dissolution there are the contract of the Laine who are the laine who are the laine who are the lain sustain him in redeeming the pledge unanimously given at the last session of this Assembly, that if our wrongs were not redeesed we should adopt the most

nothing will not our constituents complain: 17th tion, which postpones its operation for some time, as the fourth resolution, which was passed at the last they not have cause for doing so? Who can excuse proof that it is so; and he asks if such a course is like-

cessive Legislatures, under the most offensive circum- quotes this sentence from that document : "Besides, stances, yet we in a spirit of moderation, because the measure will be burdensome to New York, delay the in an effectual manner. A vessel might be inspected one operation of our protective measure until the Govera hour, and the next take a slave on board and he off. This another Legislature has had an opportunity of acting. long rivers. Mr. Speaker, I admit the difficulty. I New York has it in her power at any time to suspend do not contend that the law will afford us perfect prothe operation of our law, simply by complying with her tection. Like every other law which was ever framed of this State, of the names of Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, and Isaac Gansey, are charged with 'stealing and taking from one John G. Colley, a citizen of Virginia, a certain negro slave, named Isaac, the property of said Colley, and conveying the said slave to New of said Colley. York. It being alleged that they were fugitives from protection, and we allow her, in effect, to repeal it man is precluded from opposing this bill, upon the

surrender or abandon."

Surrender or abandon."

Can language be clearer or more explicit? I put it to the House if this resolution is not as direct a committee the laws of that State. The Governor of the State the property of the citizens of this State in the property of the citizens of this State in the property of the citizens of this State in the property of the citizens of this State in the property of the citizens of this State in the property of the citizens of this State in the property of the citizens of this State in the property of the citizens of this State in the property of the citizens of this State in the property of the citizens of this State in the property of the citizens of this State in the property of the citizens of the property of the citizens of this State in the property of the citizens of the surrendered to an agent appointed for that purpose, something to be something to make this subject a practical one, the citizens of New York will take no interest in it. Until the laws of that State is a something to make this subject a practical one, the citizens of New York will take no interest in it. Until the laws of that State is a something to make this subject a practical one, the citizens of New York will take no interest in it. Until the laws of that State is a something to make this subject a practical one, the citizens of New York will take no interest in it. Until the laws of that State is a something to make this subject a practical one, the citizens of New York will take no interest in it. Until the laws of that State is a something to make this subject a practical one, the citizens of New York will take no interest in it. Until the house may not attach too much weight to be what is said in the report of last winter upon this point, and the property of the citizens of the property of the citize of New York is at first disposed to dispute the letter property of the citizens of this State, in the event that New York should persist in her course, as a legislative body could make? Has the State of New York sanctioned the course of her Governor, and is that course persisted in? I have but little to add to what is said in the report of the select committee upon this point. The reasoning there advanced if I mer and refuses to make the required an error into the point. The reasoning there advanced if I mer and refuses to make the recorrect an error into the point. The reasoning there advanced if I mer and refuses to make the recorrect an error into the point. The reasoning there advanced if I mer and refuses to make the correct an error into the point. The reasoning there advanced if I mer and refuses to make the required surpoint. The reasoning there advanced if I mer and refuses to make the required surpoint. The reasoning there advanced if I mer and refuses to make the required surpoint. The reasoning there advanced if I mer and refuses to make the required surpoint. The reasoning there advanced if I mer and refuses to make the required surpoint the meaning of the Constitution of the Unit
within the meaning of the Chairman of it, I then, they will regard the whole controversy as a war of words about abstractions. Do we not see that the last session, as the Chairman of it, I then, they will regard the whole controversy as a war of words about abstractions. Do we not see that the last session, as the Chairman of it, I then, they will regard the whole controversy as a war of words about abstractions. Do we not see that the last session, as the Chairman of it, I then, they will regard the whole controversy as a war of words about abstractions. Do we not see that the last session, as the Chairman of it, I then, they will regard the whole controversy as a war of words about abstractions. Do we not see that the last session, as the Chairman of it, I then, they will regard the whole controversy as a war of words point. The reasoning there advanced, if I may so speak of my own production, seems to me to be conclusive. But since that report was drawn, other facts have transpired to fortify the conclusion arrived at in it. The demand for the surrender of these three for the same of the constitution of the Unit point. The reasoning there advanced, if I may so speak of my own production, seems to me to be conclusive. But since that report was drawn, other facts have transpired to fortify the conclusion arrived at in it. The demand for the surrender of these three for the surrender of these three for the same of the surrender of these three for the same of the surrender of these three for the same of the surrender of these three for the same of the surrender of these three for the same of the surrender of these three for the same of the have transpired to fortify the conclusion arrived at in it. The demand for the surrender of these three fugitives from justice was made by the Executive of Virginia in July, 1839. Governor Seward refused to deliver them for the reasons heretofore adverted to. We remonstrate against his course. We express the conviction that it is unconstitutional, and a denorated in the executives of invaluable interests, she has raised a constitutional firewe remonstrate against his course. We express the conviction that it is unconstitutional, and a dangerous invaluable interests, she has raised a constitutional fictive, simply to force the Executive of this State, mit to it; but being unwilling to regard the course of the secutive of the secutive as indicative of the secutive of the secutive of the secutive as indicative of the secutive of the secutive of the secutive as indicative of the secutive of the secutive of the secutive as indicative of the secutive as indicative of the secutive of the igainst his judgment and his conscience, to recognize wisest jurists express this opinion. Chancellor Kent, torce, I thought unanimity was necessary. To prospect to existence. To prospect this, it was necessary to reconcile those who were unsupplied for his learning, and a friend of Go-cure this, it was necessary to reconcile those who were unsupplied for his learning, and a friend of Go-cure this, it was necessary to reconcile those who were unsupplied for his learning, and a friend of Go-cure this, it was necessary to reconcile those who were unsupplied for his learning and a friend of Go-cure this, it was necessary to reconcile those who were unsupplied for his learning and a friend of Go-cure this, it was necessary to reconcile those who were unsupplied for his learning and a friend of Go-cure this, it was necessary to reconcile those who were unsupplied for his learning and a friend of Go-cure this, it was necessary to reconcile those who were unsupplied for his learning and a friend of Go-cure this, it was necessary to reconcile those who were unsupplied for his learning and a friend of Go-cure this, it was necessary to reconcile those who were unsupplied for his learning and a friend of Go-cure this, it was necessary to reconcile those who were unsupplied for his learning and a friend of Go-cure this, it was necessary to reconcile those who were unsupplied for his learning and a friend of Go-cure this, it was necessary to reconcile those who were unsupplied for his learning and a friend of Go-cure this, it was necessary to reconcile those who were unsupplied for his learning and a friend of Go-cure this, it was necessary to reconcile those who were unsupplied for his learning and a friend of Go-cure this, it was necessary to reconcile those who were unsupplied for his learning and a friend of Go-cure this, it was necessary to reconcile those who were unsupplied for his learning and a friend of Go-cure this was necessary to reconcile the first this provide the first think the first think the first think t

No. 110 .- VOLUME XXXVII. terms. A committee is discharged from the consideration of the subject, upon the ground that "the positions of the Governor were sound and judicious." It is the charge, and place his refusal expressly upon But they do not stop here. We demand a redress of grievances; and our demand is responded to by an ag-

The sion. Together with the gentleman, I repudiated the of the Legislature and Governor of New York.

latter observes, in reply to the Governor of New York, idea in Jackson's time. Did he agree with me in reputation of last winter were adopt. In page 47 of the correspondence: 'Had you placed diating it on the latter occasion?' As I dissented from the ed on the 17th of March. One of the resolutions re- your refusal to make the surrender upon the ground of position on the only two occasions when I have known

his reply is delayed for seven months. Then it comes and in twe are informed that the Governor adheres to his postions, and that the Legislature sustains him in it. Arother Legislature of his State convenes. The subject is again brought to its consideration by the Go-I informed the House that I had assurances from private sources, that the measure would be followed up by the other Southern States interested; but that so Mr. Speaker, I may safely leave the gentleman from far from its producing that effect with him, it excited

In the mean time, we having assembled, the subject is referred to a select committee. As soon as it is known that the subject is under discussion in the Legislature of New York, the chairman of the committee.

The gentleman from Fauquier also complained, that not only founded in feeling, which is as strong as any This announcement is published in our a law of that State which has no connexion with the see that there is no section which would suffer more in the event of a violent rupture. We are Virginians, journals, and is copied into those of New York. The Legislature of that State, with a knowledge that we were awaiting their action, and that the character of I not only insist that this law is most intimately conours would depend upon theirs, take the subject into nected with our controversy with New York, but so Let the strife come when it may, we will be in the consideration. It is fully and ably discussed on both much so that it is impossible to keep it out of view hottest of it. In any event, whether we should be sides; and after that discussion, and with the utmost without losing sight of more than half of our griev. thrown with the North or the South, we would be a thrown into the hands of our own people, our property deliberation, the further consideration of the whole ance. The connexion which the law of New York border county and suffer all of the scourges incisubject is indefinitely postponed. Immediately the select committee reports, and the conclusions it arrives through the Assembly of that State, is already explaint the Union, as a means, not as an end. I am friendly Having thus shewn the principal features and recommendations of the bill, I will turn to the objections and to it by the gentleman from Fauquier. And I made to it by the gentleman from Fauquier. And I made to it by the gentleman from Fauquier. And I made to it by the gentleman from Fauquier. And I made to it by the gentleman from Fauquier. And I made to it by the gentleman from Fauquier. And I made to it by the gentleman from Fauquier. And I made to it by the gentleman from Albemarle (Mr. Coles) as not finally acted upon the subject! After a programment, I heard so little to approve, and so long argument, I heard so little to approve, and so much to which I must attempt a reply.

The gentleman, very early in his remarks, with a view I presume of giving weight to them, said that his constituents had as large an interest in this question as an end. I am friendly to the Union, as a means, not as an end. I am friendly to the Union as long as it shall continue to be the palladium of our liberties; but I shall be come its deadly the same report; I adverted to it too, in some detail, in yreply to the gentleman from Albemarle (Mr. Coles) at level that the same report; I adverted to it too, in some detail, in yreply to the gentleman from Albemarle (Mr. Coles) at level most an end. I am friendly the Union, as a means, not as an end. I am friendly the Union as long as it shall continue to be the palladium of our liberties; but I shall be come its deadly the same report; I adverted to it too, in some detail, in yreply to the gentleman from Albemarle (Mr. Coles) at level most an end. I am friendly to the Union, as a means, not as an end. I am friendly to the Union as long as it shall continue to be the palladium of our liberties; but I shall be converted in the same report; I adverted to it too, in some detail, in yreply to the gentleman from Albemarle (Mr. Coles) at level matter with that controversy, is also shewn in the same report; I adverted to it too, in some detail, in yreply to the same report; I adverted to it too, SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—The subscribers have ed, the bill afforded them no protection. I take issue had not happened!! If we are not to act now, when are each to subscribers have ed, the bill afforded them no protection. I take issue had not happened!! If we are not to act now, when the Governor complete, and great assortment of British are we to act? If we are not now satisfied that New are we to act? If we are not now satisfied that New down in the great arrivals, a general assortment of British are we to act? If we are not now satisfied that New are we to act? If we are not now satisfied that New down in the great arrivals, a general assortment of British are we to act? If we are not now satisfied that New are we to act? If we are not now satisfied that New are we to act? If we are not now satisfied that New are we to act? If we are not now satisfied that New are we to act? If we are not now satisfied that New are we to act? If we are not now, when the Governor complete, and to stay ack thought anarchy, than quietly lie down in the shewed in my remarks assument in the Governor complete, and to stay ack thought anarchy, than quietly lie down in the shewed in my remarks assument of British are we to act? If we are not now satisfied that New are we to act? If we are not now satisfied that New are we to act? If we are not now satisfied that New are we to act? If we are not now satisfied that New are we to act? If we are not now satisfied that New are we to act? If we are not now satisfied that New are we to act? If we are not now, when the Governor Complete, and to stay as a large shared in my remarks and others to shared in my r New York. His county not only does not lie upon any by professing an incredulity under such circumstances: go over it again were it not for the fact that I have al-

> cept to brag and bluster, and ingloriously back out of ference to what is said in the report of the committee, not to be frightened from protecting myself from agcontest. If it is to be abandoned, let it be done and to the views taken by me on the occasion to which I gression, and the Constitution itself from violence, by at once. In the name of my country I demand, if we are to shrink ignominiously from a vindication of our rights, that we shall not make our conduct conspicuously degrading by pretending to a disposition to defend them. He who is not now satisfied that the time for action has arrived, never will be satisfied; and so it will be regarded by every body. The gentleman says for trial? By no means. The punishment of these fewer of the punishment of these fewer on the says that the girl have referred.
>
> It is seems to me that the gentleman loses sight of the chimera of a dissolution of it. The gentleman says there is a class of politicians who are too fond of calculating the value of the Union. Sir, there is another class who are forever conjuring up visions of a dissolution has arrived, never will be satisfied; and so it will be regarded by every body. The gentleman says for their own protection. Let a doctrine of State Rights be advanced. Let a gentleman intimate that he thinks the States have any rights worthy of hong called the States have any rights worthy of hong called the States have any rights. the chimera of a dissolution of it. The gentleman says

himself, in doing nothing, to those that sent him here, by saying he did not know their will!

Mr. Speaker, there is nothing of retaliation in the quested to open a correspondence with the Executive of the Executive of the correspondence with the correspondence with the Executive of the correspondence with the corresponden

tinaciously adhered to it, in spite of our remonstrance; cious; and to prove it to be so, he relies upon what is nor has had ample time to retrace his steps, and until would be the case particularly in the navigation of our